

THE GOSPEL IN THE GROVES.

Good Results of the Religious Exercises at the Washington Grove Camp Meeting.

Penitents Go to the Altar, Profess Their Sins, and Are Converted.

Normal Sunday School Discussed at the Shenandoah Valley Assembly's Camp.

Closing Exercises at Jackson Grove Yesterday—The Camp to Break Up To-Day.

Special Letter.

WASHINGTON GROVE CAMP MEETING, Aug. 14.—The sermon last evening by Rev. W. I. McKenney from the text, "Is thy heart right?" was both soul stirring and effective, and resulted in three seekers presenting themselves at the altar for prayer, all of whom professed a change of heart before the meeting closed. Early this morning there was every indication of rain, but ere the morning train arrived the clouds had dispersed and we were once more doomed to disappointment and dust.

Quite a large delegation arrived from the country to-day, while not a few came from the city. Whether or not the him given in McKenney's sermon was thought of, or whether the crowd was not so large as last evening, is not known, but it is a fact that the little discussion and buttonholing took place within the circle. All through the week, however, little groups of men could be seen discussing the political questions of the day. Candidates were here in abundance, and like the little busy bees, were gathering notes all the day from every constituent they met. At least they thought so, but the primaries that are to be held on the first of September will doubtless reveal to many how vain are promises, and how little dependence is to be placed in them.

Last evening a horse attached to the buggy of a gentleman from Laytonville, in this county, ran away, and in the excitement, it was feared that considerable damage was done, but, on examination, it proved that the damage was slight.

A large number of those camping on the grounds visited the soldiers this morning, fully seventy-five being present. The occasion was one of interest to many, as the troops were inspected by Col. Ward, U. S. A., who is on the staff of Gen. Hancock. There was a full turnout of the soldiers, and as the mounted batteries were not present, the resolutions they elicited considerable applause, and the display under Gen. Ayres was pronounced very creditable.

As most of those who went over from camp walked it was amusing to see them return in the evening, and many of them had not gone. One party attempted to come by a new road, got lost in the woods, and had some difficulty in extricating themselves from their embarrassing position. Mrs. Dr. Howard, who has been sick for some time past, was reported this morning as somewhat improved, and the display under Gen. Ayres was pronounced very creditable.

The 8:30 a. m. service was led by Rev. Mr. House, of Memorial church, and the attendance was good. Quite a large number took part in the meeting, and the exercises were related they were interspersed with singing.

News was received from the city that the Rev. Mr. Ward, who was to preach this morning, was sick and could not be present. Rev. H. S. France, of Grace M. E. church, was appointed to preach in his place, and he took for his text Luke, chapter xvii, verse 17: "But where are the nine?"

At 2 p. m. a children's meeting was held in the tabernacle. This was a very interesting one, and was very popular with the little ones. The exercises consisted of reciting passages of Scripture already committed by them, and singing. A competition always exists between the girls and boys as to the number reciting each.

At 3 o'clock a meeting of ladies was held in the meeting tent. The attendance was not as large as usual, but the exercises were very impressive. Already one lady has professed conversion at these meetings.

At 3 p. m. the Rev. W. T. Weech, of Union church, preached a very practical and eloquent sermon from Ephesians v. 15. Two mourners presented themselves at the altar, both of whom were converted.

Thursday is temperance day, and it is presumed there will be a large attendance from the city.

The entire programme is under the auspices of the Women's Christian Temperance union, and they are expected to fill the programme in the morning. In the afternoon, Hon. Hiram Price and H. B. Warner will speak.

A committee of ladies waited on Gen. Ayres and requested permission of him to allow the members of the Soldiers' Temperance union to be present all day, which he cheerfully granted, thus showing that he is heart and soul in sympathy with the movement. The members of the union will attend in a body and seats will be reserved for them in the tabernacle. This fact will likely draw a large attendance of those who are in sympathy with the boys.

SHENANDOAH VALLEY ASSEMBLY.

Special Letter.

MR. JACKSON, VA., Aug. 14.—Yesterday afternoon much time and attention were given to the Sunday school normal work. The primary class, in charge of Mrs. Keister, and the intermediate class, in charge of Col. Cowden and Dr. Funkhouser, respectively, the latter having taken the place of Dr. Landis, who left yesterday afternoon for Iowa to engage in the work of another assembly, each occupied an hour and a quarter. Col. Cowden gave an interesting lesson on the "Book of the Bible," and Dr. Funkhouser's lesson was on the life and writings of St. Paul. Both lessons were well handled and illustrated. Last night, with the exception of the time occupied in the evening prayer meeting, which was conducted by S. K. Wine, wholly given to Prof. Kinney's first musical entertainment, which was largely attended and hugely enjoyed. Mr. Kinney is getting along nicely with his department of the assembly work.

The weather this morning is delightfully fair, several showers having fallen during the night, and the morning services were more interesting and better attended than usual.

Prof. Kinney's music class met at eight o'clock. The primary and senior normal classes, conducted by Mrs. Keister and Dr. Funkhouser, respectively, met at nine.

A grand children's meeting was held in the auditorium at ten o'clock, and addresses were made by Rev. C. M. Hatt, Rev. J. D. Funkhouser, and Dr. Funkhouser.

The fifth assembly lecture was delivered by Rev. H. A. Thompson, D. D., at eleven a. m. Theme: "Satan's Fall; or, the Florentine Martyr." It was an excellent address.

C. I. B. B.

JACKSON GROVE.

Special Letter.

JACKSON GROVE CAMP, Aug. 14.—To-day is the last day of the camp, and the attendance is larger than it usually is on Tuesday. Some of the tenters are preparing to leave this afternoon, but the great majority will wait until tomorrow to move away.

Although the encampment has been a pleasant one, and all seem to have enjoyed themselves, yet after two weeks of worship in the woods they will gladly leave for their homes, rested and ready to again resume their places in the activities of life.

The early morning was very cloudy, threatening a rainy day, but soon the clouds cleared away and the sun came out in all its splendor.

Rev. H. H. Lewis preached last night from Luke, xiii, 24: "Strive to enter in at the straight gate; for many, I say unto you, will strive to enter and shall not be able." When the invitation for penitents was given several came forward. There were six conversions, making the whole number of conversions so far twenty-eight. Surely a meeting which has led so many souls to God cannot be said to have been fruitless.

Rev. B. F. Hanson, of Western Maryland college, led the morning prayers.

Rev. J. W. Gray conducted the experience meeting.

At 10:30 a. m. Rev. Dr. L. W. Bates preached

THE WIRE CUTTERS' WORK.

The Lines of the Gold and Stock Company Severed by a Skillful Hand.

The Companies Threaten to Sue the City if They Are Not Protected.

An Ex-Lineman Arrested—He Claims That He Was Simply Removing His Own Property.

Continuation of the Senate Committee's Investigation.

IRON AND STEEL.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Convention in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14.—At the session this morning of the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers' convention the reports of the committees on ways and means and claims were read. As his hitherto announced the claims committee adhered to the plan of negotiating the strikers' demands for 1882. The ways and means committee strongly urged that there be no present disturbance of the wages question, and it declared that the current system in both iron and steel mills is adjusted on an amicable basis. A move on the part of the convention to link with a question so vital would entail disastrous consequences just now. The action of the committee and the suggestions it urged were unanimously ratified by the convention.

President Jarrett delivered a brief address, commending the delegates on their wise and sensible view on the subject of wages. There was less to be gained by such a change at present and much more to lose. The committee yet to be heard from are those on president's report, constitution and general law, and most of the order.

The afternoon session of the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers' convention was taken up entirely with the reading of the report of the committee on constitution and general law, of which T. J. Milligan, of Ironton, Ohio, is the chairman. Several important matters relating to the change of the existing laws of the association were held under consideration. Each branch of the business was acted upon by the convention separately, but about the first proposition that came up was whether the iron men should withdraw from the steel workers and organize by themselves. The proposition was negatived by a unanimous vote. The motion to fix the scale of wages next June for four years instead of one did not prevail. The proposed withdrawal from the steel workers having failed to receive support, the title of the association will remain as hitherto. The plan to make each subgrade support its own men, when they are on a strike also lacked support. The permanent object of the union, like all similar organizations, is union and concentration. An attempt to separate the executive functions of the body and divide them into smaller portions would fall short of the prime objects for which the Amalgamated association was organized, and which all trade unions have ultimately in view. The proposition was, therefore, a dead letter. There is to be no effort made to have the mills idle for sixty days during last August each year, or to incorporate this project into the standing laws of the association. For their united interests the members will seek to curtail the work during the summer season, in order to prevent overstocking the market with finished iron. The project of extending the periods of administration from one year, as at present, to four, received no attention from the committee, as its effect would obviously weaken the organization. The afternoon session was protracted to a late hour, and when an adjournment was reached the committee had not finished its report. It will resume to-morrow morning, and among the important subjects that will be brought up is the question of discontinuing the payment of strike benefits. Another plan to be acted upon is the appointment of a committee of members to make quarterly reports on the situation and the condition of the iron trade.

President Jarrett, speaking of the plan to require each subgrade to support its own strikers, said that the committee on the constitution in this respect would be national, governing the entire organization.

After the report of the constitution committee is concluded to-morrow, the report of the committee on the good of the order will be read. The last report to be read is that of the committee on president's report. If the work is pushed ahead promptly the convention may adjourn to-morrow night, for which occasion President Jarrett is preparing his farewell speech. The retiring executive says he may go back to the iron mills, but has not made up his mind yet. In connection with the report that some of the men out at Bethlehem had returned to work on Monday, Mr. Jarrett said there was nothing to be done but to wait. The association directs its members to go to work where the furnaces are started in operation, and there is no reason why they should stay out. He says that all members of the Amalgamated association employed at Bethlehem are at liberty to return to work when they choose.

POLITICS AT NORFOLK.

The Contest Over the Organization of the Local Committee.

NORFOLK, VA., Aug. 14.—During the past year the two wings of the party in Portsmouth—"republican-readjuster" and "democratic-readjuster"—have been presided over respectively by Mr. P. McDonough and Capt. John R. White. It has been decided that a closer union of the factions in that city is necessary, and that to accomplish this a party must be organized by one whole by one chairman. On Friday night of this week the new executive committee, which elects the chairman, will be chosen in ward meetings. Mr. John W. Oast, United States inspector of boilers for this district, is spoken of as an aspirant for the chairmanship. He doesn't, however, suit the "democratic readjusters," and they are desirous of placing the duties of the position either upon Mr. Thomas J. Howe, foreman of the Norfolk navy yard, or Mr. John T. Gallahue, an "excellent" coal dealer, both of these gentlemen are republicans, and the "democratic readjusters" seem to have no other desire than to place an original republican in the position.

It is claimed that Mr. Oast is supported for the position by George E. Bowden, collector of customs of this port, in order to pave his way to the next congressional nomination in this (the second) district. The "democratic readjusters," while believing that Mr. Oast is backed by the Bowden influence, claim that they have no objection to his chairmanship. They desire to have the police commissioners of Portsmouth. Both of these gentlemen are republicans, and the "democratic readjusters" seem to have no other desire than to place an original republican in the position.

Mr. Wm. Wagner, of East Washington sportsman, in Mr. Bradford, Pa., participated in the three days' clay pigeon shooting match, which began there yesterday.

A crowd of half grown ruffians congregated nightly on the corner of Fifth street and Washington avenue, and the police officers were very annoying to pedestrians.

The pump on B. between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets southeast, is out of order.

A delegation of colored men from East Washington will participate in the celebration of the centennial of the signing of the Declaration of Independence at Annapolis, Md., on Sept. 1.

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IRON AND STEEL.

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PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14.—The strike of the telegraphers presents no new features to-day. Mr. Somerville, of the Western Union company, said to-day that 126 wires of the Gold and Stock Telegraph company, which supply most of the circuits to the brokers' offices downtown, and which are carried through Church street in seven cables suspended under the elevated railroad girders, were all cut last night, and in such a way that the wires cannot be connected again at the point where they were severed. Temporary connections were made with other lines.

A dispatch was received by the company to-day which stated that the New Orleans telegraphers were weakening, and that the strikers had returned to their keys in Meridian, Miss.

Mutual Union wires were cut in Harlem and Manhattanville last night to the number of a dozen or more. A few wires were cut near Newark and others near Flemwood.

A rigger for the Western Union company was assaulted by two of the striking linemen to-day when he was leaving the company's building. The offenders were arrested by the police and taken to court, where they were held for examination.

So far as could be learned, up to noon to-day none of the wire cutters had been arrested.

PITTSBURGH, PA., Aug. 14.—Another striker returned to work at the Western Union office here this morning.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 14.—Two striking operators have returned to work at the Western Union office here, and one first class operator was obtained to-day from St. Louis.

The Western Union Telegraph company to-day sent a letter to Mayor Edson setting forth the losses sustained by them by the cutting of their wires, and notifying him that they will bring suit against the city for the recovery of damages. The mayor sent for Superintendent of Police Walling and counsel with him as to the measures to be adopted to prevent the further cutting of wires. The superintendent informed him that he had already given special instructions to the captains of several precincts throughout the city, and that the effort would be made to detect and arrest all persons guilty of tampering with the wires.

George Baldwin, a striking Western Union lineman, was arrested this afternoon and taken to the Tombs police court charged with cutting telegraph wires.

Lineman Ferris, of the Western Union company, testified that Baldwin was cutting wires on the roof of the building at the corner of Liberty and William streets. The wires were attached to an upright fastened to a chimney. The accused stated that this fixture is his property, and that he was merely removing it. He claimed that he bought that and a number of similar fixtures in 1882 from Charles Irwin, who was then superintendent of the Western Union company. His examination was adjourned till to-morrow.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—The United States senatorial subcommittee on labor and education resumed its session here to-day. John F. McLaughlin, chairman of the Senate Committee of Telegraphers, resumed his testimony. He said that the estimated cost of a telegraph line 1,500 miles long would be \$725,000. The estimate was made upon the cost of construction of the Great Western Union company, which was amalgamated with the Western Union company. Graph operators were generally young men and lived in boarding houses. They usually came from the better classes of society. The morale of the operators as a class had greatly improved within the last few years, and this was one result of the organization which had been effected. Most of them were single, but some were married men. The witness thought \$50 a month was a reasonable estimate for food and lodging for a month for a single man. Only one line of the company saved any money. The highest paid operators did not receive enough to enable them to lay by anything for their support in old age. In 1870 the Western Union company required every man coming into its employ to take an oath that he would never connect himself with a trade or labor organization. This was called the "iron clad oath," and was administered to every person who took part in the strike of 1870.

After the existence of the telegraph brotherhood was made known recently a railway superintendent issued a circular which was sent to every employe of the company forbidding him to connect himself with the organization under penalty of dismissal. The operators worked from 8 in the morning to 8 at night, and had but twelve hours to devote to amusements. The night operator had more time at his disposal. No such thing as a vacation was known in the telegraph business.

Thomas O'Reilly, a telegraph operator of twelve years' experience, was the next witness. He had charge of the Wheatstone instruments in the Western Union office. He had been an operator in that system for ten years in Scotland. He came here about a year ago. The Western Union company gave them \$20 a month as retaining fee, and the Wheatstone instruments should arrive. The instruments did not arrive until October, and the company kept putting the men off until they were on the point of seeking other occupations. The Western Union company, a section of the Western Union as base trickers. Promises were repeatedly made that the Wheatstone men should receive as much as first class Morse operators. On the twenty-eighth of last February it was announced that the Wheatstone system was to be discontinued, and the Wheatstone operators were told that their salaries would be \$50 a month. This was received with extreme dissatisfaction, but nevertheless was decided to give it a month's trial. At the end of the first month 15,000 messages had been sent to and from Chicago over one wire under the duplex system. Promises of increase of salary were constantly made but never fulfilled, and the Wheatstone operators were thus induced to remain with the Morse system, when they all went out with the Morse operators, as they were all members of the brotherhood. It required five years' experience to become proficient at the Wheatstone system. The Wheatstone patent is owned by the Western Union company, which originally belonged to the British government originally. It is the system used all over Great Britain and Ireland. It was a more expensive system than the Morse system, but it was available for more purposes than the Morse, particularly in the department of press dispatches. It was not probable that the Wheatstone would supersede the Morse system in this country from the different character of the work here. The principal reason for the strike of these operators was the demand for a shift for twenty-four hours a day, and they are not paid for the extra hours toward the English operators. Operators on the other side were better paid. They had three weeks vacation each year with salary and during sickness received half pay.

After being in the department of press dispatches, his record being good, he receives a pension for life, sometimes at full pay when he becomes superannuated. All the wires in Great Britain and Ireland belong to the government, and the tariff was uniform, being a shilling for twenty words and three pence for each additional five words.

John B. Tallmali, an operator employed by the New York associated press, confirmed the testimony of the previous witnesses in regard to the strike.

Eugene O'Connor, of Boston, chairman of the executive board of the Brotherhood of Telegraphers, gave the following statistics of the growth of the Western Union since 1861: In that year the company had 3,700 miles of wire and 75,000 miles of wire, while now it has 151,000 miles of wire and 374,265 miles of wire. Number of offices 1860—2,320; 1883,

13,068; number of messages handled in 1860, 5,870,932; in 1882—83, 34,842,147; receipts in 1860, \$6,505,025; 1882—83, \$17,114,165; expenses in 1860, \$3,944,005; 1882—83, \$9,996,025; profits in 1860, \$2,561,020; 1882—83, \$7,118,140.

This did not include the Mutual Union plant. The Western Union was now paying 7 per cent. dividends on its watered stock, and the surplus this year was \$3,000,000, notwithstanding. The statistics were compared from the published statements of the company. Since the beginning of the strike the membership of the brotherhood had nearly doubled, and now numbered about 20,000. One-fifth of the operators in the country were women, and about 500 of these had joined the strikers. There were very few first class operators among them, as their strength was not equal to the amount of work required to attain such efficiency. The hearing will be continued to-morrow.

The Washington Brotherhood of Telegraphers held an enthusiastic meeting last night at the National hotel. Three members of the Richmond district were present, and made encouraging speeches, during which they stated that the reports alleging that the Richmond strikers had weakened were Western Union lies. Encouraging reports were also made of the financial condition of the Washington Brotherhood, and the willingness of local trade organizations to contribute.

The Arbitration League.

The World's Arbitration league met last evening at their rooms, No. 491 Louisiana avenue, Dr. H. N. Howard presiding and Col. Dupue acting as secretary. Messrs. Joseph Ramsey, of Shelbyville, Tenn.; David A. Shelby, Huntsville, Ala.; B. B. Padlock, Fort Worth, Texas; W. L. Nugent, Jackson, Miss.; and E. H. Gillette, Des Moines, Iowa, were made vice presidents for their several states. A resolution was passed advising the holding of an international arbitration congress in this city in 1892, to which representatives from all foreign nations shall be invited, and a committee of five were appointed to wait upon the President and ask him to recommend in his next message such action as will lead to that end.

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"Then run into some advertisement, that we avoid all such,

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"THE REMEDY so favorably noticed in all the papers,

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"In compounding a medicine whose virtues are so palpable to everyone's observation.

"No!

"She lingered and suffered along, pining away all the time for years,

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"And at last was cured by this Hop Bitters the papers say so much about.

"Indeed! Indeed!

"How thankful we should be for that medicine.

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"Eleven years our daughter suffered, on a bed of misery

"From a complication of kidney, liver, rheumatic trouble, and nervous debility

"Under the care of the best physicians,

"Who gave her disease various names,

"But no relief,

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Father is Getting Well.

"My daughter says:

"How much better father is since he used Hop Bitters."

"He is getting well after his long suffering from a disease declared incurable."

"And we are so glad that he used your Hop Bitters."

"A LADY of Utica, N. Y."

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Epileptic Fits, Spasms, Falling Sickness, Convulsions, St. Vitus Dance, Alcoholism, Opium Eating, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, Syphilis, Scrofula, and all

Nervous and Blood Diseases.

Dr. J. C. Rogers, of New York, writes: "I have known many cases of Epilepsy, St. Vitus Dance, and other nervous diseases, which have been cured by your medicine."

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S. KATZENSTEIN, - Manager.

For Excursionists.

POTTED HAM, POTTED TONGUE, POTTED BEEF, PITCHED CHICKEN, LUNCHEON, WHOLE BONE HAM, BRAWN, CORNED BEEF, BURLIN, PICKLED OYSTERS, WHOLE BONE CHICKEN, SARDINES IN OIL, TOMATOES AND TRUFFLES, WOODEN PLATES, PAPER NAPKINS.

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